

the surface and reach all parts of the swamp. The vegetation is very rich and includes among many other plants the following attractive and interesting species: *Saracenia purpurea* L., *Kalmia glauca* Ait., *Vaccinium Oxycoccus* L., *Azalea viscosa* L., *Cypripedium acaule* Ait., (I have been told that the white Lady's Slipper grows there, but have not found it yet), *Calla palustris* L., *Trillium erythrocarpum* Michx., *Larix Americana* Michx., *Chamaecyparis sphaeroidea* Spach, *Menyanthes trifoliata* Town., *Peltandra Virginica* Raf., *Clintonia borealis* Raf., and occasionally *Habenaria fimbriata* R. Br. Indeed, I find some plant new to me every time I go through Cedar Swamp.

Being very susceptible to Ivy and Dogwood poison I was long deterred from exploring this rich collecting ground, but I can now ramble over it with perfect impunity. I take with me a bottle filled with a strong solution of saleratus (the common kind used in cooking). When I come out of the swamp I wash my hands, face, and neck — wherever it is possible that the poison has touched the skin — with the solution. Since doing so I have never been poisoned and can roam through the place at will. I take no needless risks and am always careful not to touch the Dogwood if I see it. However, it is so thick that it would be impossible to avoid it altogether.— L. E. AMMIDOWN, Southbridge, Massachusetts.

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RARE PLANTS ABOUT NEW BEDFORD.—In addition to some rare plants previously mentioned in RHODORA by the writer, the following unusual in this vicinity may be worthy of notice. *Cuphea viscosissima*, Jacq. was found last fall in Dartmouth (but a few miles from New Bedford) in a field near the seashore. A considerable number of specimens were obtained. The range of this plant is given as Rhode Island, and west and south. The above extends it into southeastern Massachusetts. It would be interesting to know if it has been found elsewhere in the State. *Scabiosa australis*, Wulf. was found here three or four seasons ago, and on revisiting the location last summer I obtained several more specimens; the capitate head of flowers on a long peduncle, resembles somewhat *Mentha aquatica*.

A fine patch of *Symphoricarpos vulgaris*, Michx. was found about seven miles from the city by the roadside; it did not appear to be an escape from cultivation as it was half a mile from a dwelling on one side, and more than a mile from one on the other side.

*Matricaria discoidea*, DC. I have recently found in several places in the city, growing on sidewalks made by filling in sand or gravel. *Lysimachia vulgaris*, L. not to be found here formerly, has suddenly appeared and been seen in widely different localities. The bright and attractive little *Sabbatia stellaris*, Salisb. was found in a marsh by the sea for the first time last summer; the larger species *S. chloroides* has always been common here.— E. WILLIAMS HERVEY, New Bedford, Massachusetts.

[*Scabiosa australis* occurs in abundance at Raynham, Massachusetts.—Ed.]

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VERONICA CHAMAEDRYS IN NEW ENGLAND. — *Veronica Chamaedrys*, L., an attractive European species of speedwell has long been recognized as a rather local introduction in our Middle States. Its range in the sixth edition of Gray's Manual does not include New England and while the range given by Professor Britton in his recently published Manual is extended eastward to Nova Scotia, the species is still so local and so little known in New England that it seems worth while to record the following stations which have been recently brought to the attention of the staff of the Gray Herbarium.

In June, 1895, Mr. Walter Deane showed me a small patch of this *Veronica* in the shade of trees at the edge of a large inclosed tract of grass land between Cambridge and Watertown, Massachusetts. There was no evidence that its presence there was the result of cultivation, either present or past, and it was scattered in a firm turf of grasses and clover quite in the manner in which several of the other and more frequent species of *Veronica* occur.

A little later Mr. Edward B. Chamberlain sent to Mr. Fernald specimens of *V. Chamaedrys* collected in damp soil at New Castle, Maine. This station was recorded in the Second Supplement to the Portland Catalogue of Maine plants.

In the summer of 1901 Mr. W. H. Blanchard found this species closely covering several rods of an old mowing on the slope of Glebe Mountain, at Windham, Vermont, which is its first recorded station in that state.

Last summer the plant was also reported by Mrs. H. A. Penniman as occurring at South Braintree, Massachusetts. Concerning it she writes as follows: "The plant was found by a small boy in South Braintree, May 30, 1901, in deep grass a little removed from